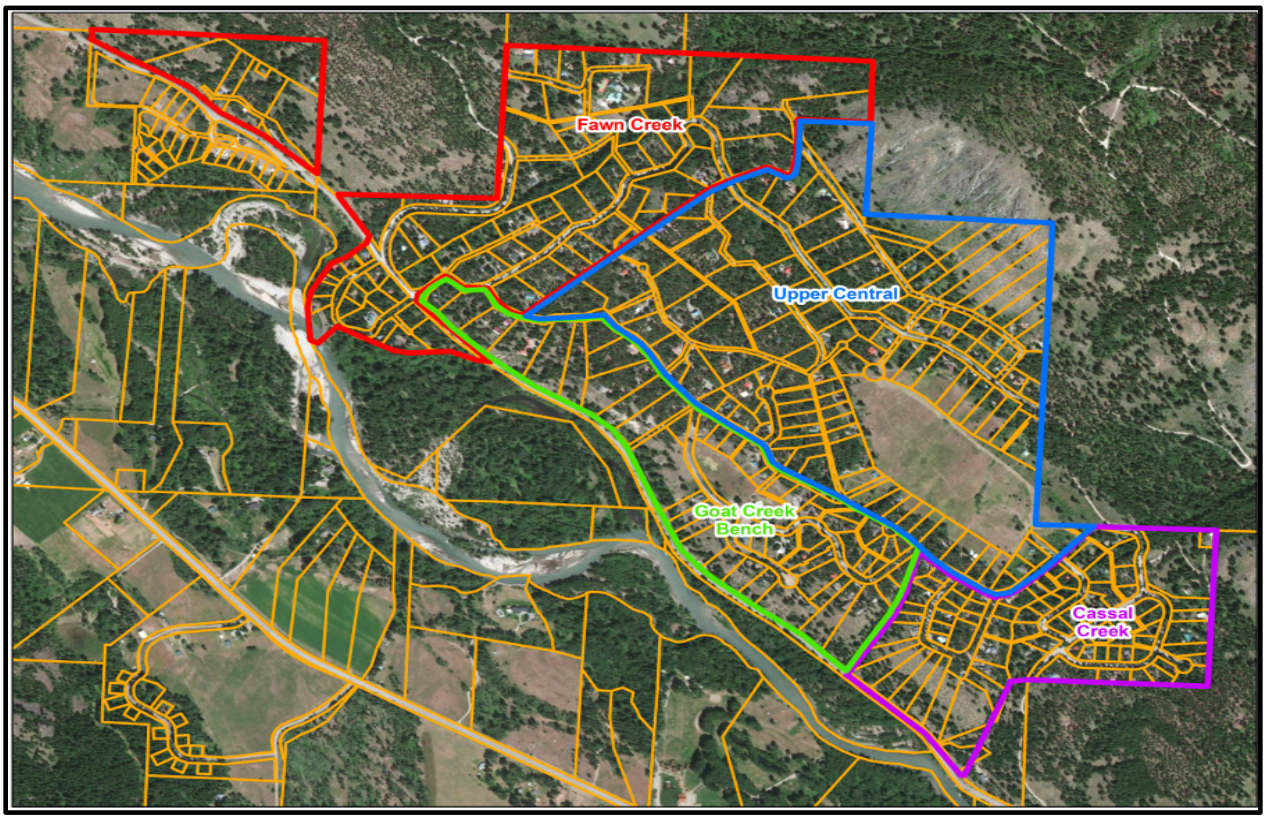
FIREWISE USA®
Residents reducing wildfire risks



Edelweiss
Community Wildfire Risk Assessment
May 2024

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Okanogan Conservation District

WILDFIRE

Firewise USA™

Contents

Summary

Site Description

Edelweiss is a community located in Okanogan County, approximately 2 miles off of Highway 20 on Goat Creek Road at longitude 48.56N and Latitude 120.34W.

Edelweiss consists of 332 parcels owned by 297 individual property owners. There are 78 acres of open space within the development in addition to the building sites. Currently, there are 205 homes within the Edelweiss area, which encompasses a total of 600 acres.

A community risk assessment of the community was conducted May 16, 2024 and over half of all homes have received an individual home risk assessment. Much has been improved upon since the last assessment in 2018, and we will work to highlight that within this document.

The community assessment was broken up into zones labeled Fawn Creek, Upper Central, Cassal Creek, Goat Creek Bench.

The 2025-2030 goals for the community are:

1. Increase community awareness and implementation of Firewise practices.
2. Increase chances of homes surviving wildfires.
3. Reduce the likelihood of crown fire and surface fire within the community.
4. Obtain financial assistance for fire preparedness.

It is recommended the community continue to convene a Firewise committee and pursue these goals.

Risk Assessment Process

The risk assessment was completed using the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Residential Wildfire Hazard Assessment Form as a template. The risk assessment form and community maps are included in this report at the end of this document. Digital photographs were taken to assist in the documentation process. The risk assessment form is typically used to assess individual properties; however, an attempt has been made to extrapolate this to the community level. Scores are given for each area, with a discussion of specific details related to that scoring area. The reviewers took photos and notes of the area. Photos with captions in the report are used as visuals to help viewers see the areas of concern or good practices currently being done by the community.

The community's 2024 assessment score averages to an 88, placing it at the high hazard category. The highest score, 110, was for the Fawn Creek area while the Cassal Creek area was the lowest at 70. These scores result from several factors including the area's recent fire history, vegetation component, available fire protection, and other factors. Most communities assessed in Okanogan County are in the high-hazard category. Note: The 2018 Community Assessment score was 109; the 2024 score of 88 is a significant improvement.

This assessment's recommendations will be the board/committee's primary tool in determining action priorities within the site's boundaries, documented in their action plan. The Firewise USA® program requires assessments and action plans to be updated at least every five years.

Higher scores equal higher risk:
Low hazard = less than 39 points
Moderate hazard = 40-69 points
High hazard = 70-113 points
Extreme hazard = greater than 113 points

Assessment Participants

Name	Role/Organization	Phone	Email
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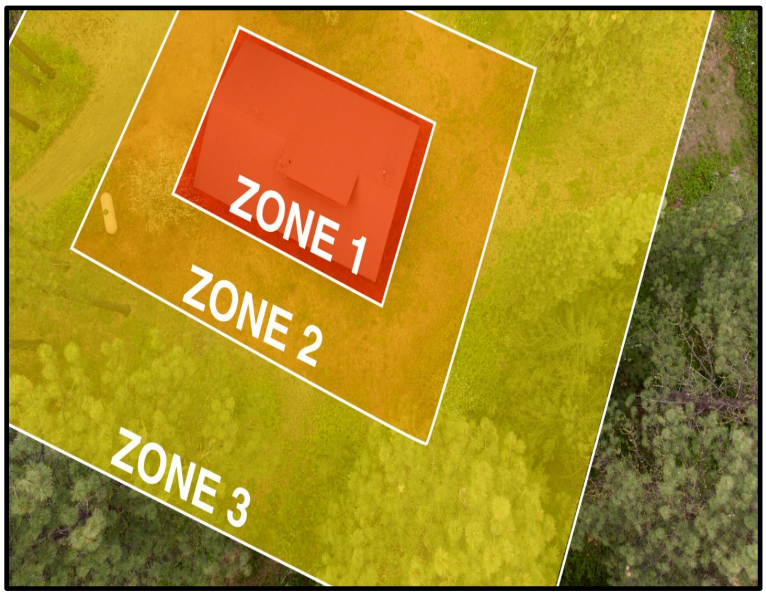
Introduction

NFPA's Firewise USA® program teaches people how to live with wildfire and increase their home's chance of survival through proactive actions, while encouraging neighbors to work together to reduce losses and damage. The community wildfire risk assessment is an important step in the Firewise USA® recognition process. It's a tool to help residents and their community members understand their wildfire risk and engage them in risk reduction efforts.

Research has shown embers (burning pieces of airborne wood and/or vegetation that can be carried more than a mile through the wind) and small surface fires to be the primary source of home ignitions during wildfires.

Residents must prepare their home to withstand embers and minimize the likelihood of flames or surface fire touching the home or any attachments. This can be accomplished by limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, choosing ignition-resistant building materials and construction techniques, along with periodic exterior maintenance within the three home ignition zones (HIZ).

These zones include:

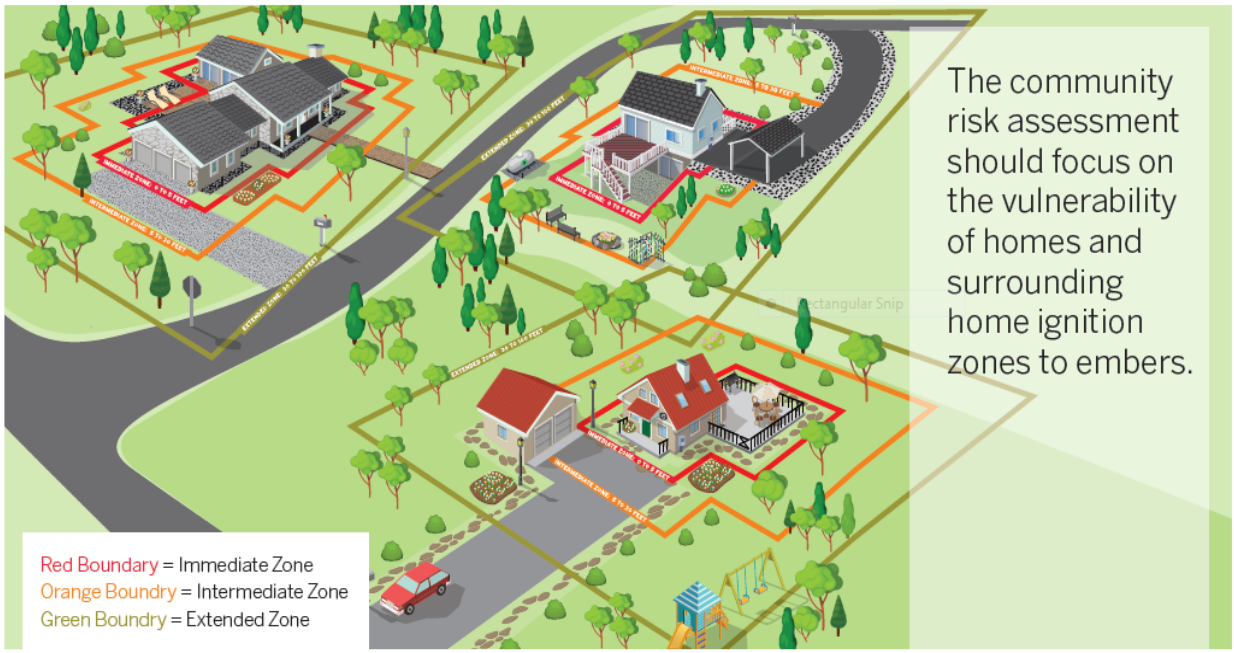


Zone 1: The Immediate Zone. This zone is the house/structure and deck plus 5 feet. The focus here is reducing vulnerability to embers. Zone 1 should be the primary zone of concern when first considering taking action to reduce fire risk, and first priority for future maintenance. Efforts to reduce risk should start in Zone 1 and work outward. Actions taken in the other zones are of little consequence during a wildfire if Zone 1 is not managed properly.

Zone 2: The Intermediate Zone. This zone goes from 5 feet to 30 feet minimum, typically the yard and garden. The focus here is to provide an area that will not readily burn and reduces radiant heat exposure to the structure.

Zone 3: The Extended Zone. This goes from 30 to 100 or more feet. This is your unimproved property such as forest or grasslands. The goal here is to reduce the energy of the wildfire by reducing the flame length.

It is not uncommon for home ignition zones to overlap onto adjacent properties. This makes the conditions of neighboring homes and vegetation a part of the wildfire threat. To maximize benefits, it is extremely important that neighbors work collaboratively with each other, and talk with each other, to reduce their shared risk.



The community wildfire risk assessment speaks to the general conditions of the overall Firewise USA® site and does not provide details on each individual dwelling.

The recommendations provided by the completed assessment will be the board/committee's primary tool in determining action priorities within the site's boundaries, documented in their action plan. The Firewise USA® program requires assessments be **updated at a minimum of every five years.**

What to expect the day of the fire:

Living east of the Cascade crest, it is not a matter of if, but when, any given parcel will experience wildfire. Preparing for this by fuels reduction and community education will greatly reduce the stress and chaos often associated with emergency situations. Having a plan and knowing what to expect will greatly reduce the impacts from wildfire on your community.

Historically, Eastern Washington has experienced wildfire on a recurring interval of approximately 7 years. This occurrence was mostly natural and helped consume much of the brush and young trees in the understory. Over time, we as a society have become very good at suppressing most fire occurrences. Today, more fires are human caused versus naturally occurring, resulting in more fire starts that require suppression during the summer months.

Additionally, Eastern Washington now has many areas that are overstocked with unhealthy forests that are in need of mechanical thinning to deal with the understory vegetation that would normally be consumed by a regular interval of fire occurrences. When wildfire becomes established in these overstocked areas, during the peak of the summer, they may be difficult to contain, resulting in the catastrophic wildfires we are experiencing more and more often.

Edelweiss is established on sloped terrain, with mixed conifer fuels, one way ingress and egress via a maze of narrow roads, in an area where topography influences the wind. During a wildfire, power outages are common, landlines and cell phones may not be operational, and first responders may be too few and far between to adequately suppress fire or provide evacuation information. Water systems may become unreliable due to increased demand and power outages. Smoke from wildfires locally or seemingly far away may impact visibility and air quality. Driving on narrow roads while navigating out of Edelweiss may become difficult or not possible depending on the situation. Many visitors to Edelweiss may not be aware of the risks associated with a fire prone environment such as Okanogan County and may find themselves unprepared to evacuate quickly and orderly from Edelweiss when necessary.

Recommendations -
It is recommended that every visitor to Edelweiss is educated as to the general risk of fire in the area, daily fire danger ratings and weather, burn bans, evacuation routes, meeting places, emergency phone numbers, and alternate ways of communication. Residents and visitors should be encouraged to sign up for emergency alerts from the county emergency management department. Continued fuels reduction on each individual parcel will benefit the community as a whole when the day of the fire comes. All visitors and residents should maintain awareness of local weather and how it pertains to the fire danger rating and possible burn bans in the area.

Observations & Recommendations

The four zones (Fawn Creek, Goat Creek Bench, Upper Central, and Cassal Creek) all had similar risk ratings: High, although spread from the lowest limit to the upper limit. The observations and recommendations are summarized for Edelweiss as a whole.

Means of Access

Ingress and Egress:

Ingress and Egress is important for a community to insure there are multiple escape routes. Wildfires can often cut off one or more escape routes for a community.

Observations -

The property is bisected by Goat Creek Road, a paved, county-maintained road, which connects to State Route 20 at the east (at Weeman Bridge). Edelweiss can be accessed from Goat Creek Road by Highland Rd, and West Fawn Road for the properties in the northwest section of the development. At the southeast end of the development, East Fawn Creek Rd (NF100) crosses the community, since the last assessment in 2018 this road is now being maintained and in very good condition. Having East Fawn Creek Rd now in a usable condition drastically improves egress for the east half of the community. There are few pull-out shoulders or turnarounds within the community and some roads are very steep. Once within Edelweiss, someone new to the area can easily become lost and find themselves making circles. In the event of a fire, residents and visitors should be aware that they may be trying to evacuate at the same time fire equipment is attempting to respond. Because the one-way in/ out roads are relatively long, narrow and sometimes steep, that will make evacuation more difficult than if there were flat and reasonably wide roads that lead to a Goat Creek Road.

Recommendations -

Within the main portion of the community consider posting signs at intersections showing directions to the main exits, Highland and East Fawn.

Score: 0 – Two or more roads in/out

Road Width:

The width of the road determines traffic flow during a wildfire. Ideally the width of the road is 24 feet so two fire trucks, which can be the size of motor homes, can pass without slowing down.

Observations -

Most roads within the community are roughly 20’ in width, with a few secondary roads or drives just under 20’. As vegetation grows through the spring and summer months, vegetation can encroach and reduce the widths. This can cause issues with traffic flow, and create the potential for ignition from vehicle exhaust or road grading. Goat Creek Road is a paved county road that is downslope from the Edelweiss community. There are grasses and dry vegetation along the road shoulder that could ignite if it was

sparked. Should a roadside ignition occur, fire is likely to move quickly up slope into the Edelweiss community.

Recommendations -
Keep vegetation near roads cut back so that there is less risk of a vehicle igniting dry vegetation should it need to pull over to the shoulder. Where possible, add pull outs, increase width of roads, and add turnarounds so emergency vehicles and residents can easily enter and exit the community.

Vegetation growing up along the roadside like this need to be maintained throughout the year.

Score: 2

All-Season Road Condition:
Surfaced roads allow better access for firefighting equipment. Roads with less than a 5% grade allow large heavy fire vehicles to readily access the area.

Observations -
Roads are graveled and fairly well maintained. Although cost prohibitive, a true surfaced/paved road with milder grades allow for better emergency vehicle access. Paved roads also alleviate the wash boarding issues common with gravel roads.

Recommendation -
None

Score: 2

Fire Service Access:
This refers to access to a residence. This can be a driveway to one or multiple residences or a spur that connects to multiple other driveways.

Observations -
Fire service access evaluates driveway length and turnaround ability. All individual driveways were not assessed, but in general, the driveways are of variable length. Some may have turnarounds suitable for full size fire trucks; others do not. Some of the driveways are also considerable steep for larger vehicles.

Driveways that allow access to two sides of the home are beneficial when large turnarounds are not feasible or present.

Recommendation -
For the lots with the longest (300'+) driveways, ensure there are turnarounds at each residence as needed.

Prune trees along roads to 14’ high for fire truck access. Consider signage on steeper drives discouraging use by larger vehicles.

Score: 4

Street Signs:
Street and address signs that are reflective with 4” lettering makes it easy for emergency responders to find individual residences. This can be a critical if emergency responders are trying to find residence in the dark for a medical emergency.

Observations -
The community has standard reflective road signs in place for all the named roads. Street signs are uniform and well placed. Most street signs are on wood posts, while some were found on the ground. Most structures have the blue and white, some brown and white, reflective signs that can be are available from multiple organizations throughout the county. Sign location is varied: some on trees, some on posts, some on structures, and some across the road from the structure.

Recommendations -
If a structure does not have a reflective address sign (the ideal size is 4”) one or more should be used and placed at eye level, preferably on a post, so that they can be easily seen from a vehicle at night driving on the road. This will ensure the emergency responders can find locations quickly. Additionally, addresses should represent the county-approved E-911 address, not the lot number within the development. For homes with long driveways, it often makes sense to have two signs, one at the intersection with the road and driveway, and one on the home itself.

Various examples of sign colors and locations. Ensure signs are visible and at eye level not on the ground.

Score: 0

Vegetation (Fuel Models):

Predominate Vegetation:
The type of vegetation determines the intensity of the wildfire.

Observations -

Edelweiss has a variety of vegetation grouped along elevation lines or along the river containing the following: Central Rocky Mountain Dry Mixed Conifer Forest and Woodland, specifically a Douglas Fir/Ponderosa Pine Forest above the river with Central Rocky Mountain Black Cottonwood Riparian Forest near the river. The shrub layer is variable across the area, but it's mostly small patches of sagebrush and bitterbrush intermixed with native grasses. Some areas of non-native cheat grasses have also become established. Much has been accomplished within the community since the 2018 assessment in regards to vegetation density. Large portions of the community have completed a considerable work in removing small diameter timber and shrubs which have addressed a number of the concerns from previous years. In the past five years, 86.8 acres of fuels treatments have been completed through the DNR Cost Share Program. There is one drainage between Cassal and Bitterbrush Rd. that would benefit from additional thinning. This continuous line of timber runs from Goat Creek Rd. uphill through the community and would directly impact multiple homes if a fire were to start here. Work in this drainage is expected to begin soon and will be completed within the next 18-24 months.

Recommendations -

Continue to reduce the number of trees, especially around homes and heavily wooded lots to reduce the likelihood of a running crown fire consuming the trees in the development by creating space between tree canopies. Maintain a low level of ladder fuels and woody debris on the forest floor. Keep meadow grasses near homes and roadways low during fire season. Grasses that are mowed once dormant will not regrow until moisture returns in the fall. Irrigated grasses which are kept green will be less likely to ignite. Ideally, these management actions will keep fire on the ground. Areas with deep duff can be mitigated by raking and removing some of this material, especially around homes and large trees.

This home would benefit from increased fuels reduction in all three home ignition zones.

Score: 15

Defensible Space:

The term defensible space refers to that area between a house and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been heavily modified to reduce the wildfire threat and allow fire fighters to safely operate. This area typically has a low chance of burning and includes your yard, garden, driveway and may include pasture.

Observations -

Wildfire threatens homes in three ways: from direct flame contact, from radiant heat, and from embers which fall on and around the home during a wildfire event (even when the main fire is as much as a mile away). While individual homes were not assessed in this particular assessment, a large number of home have been evaluated at this point. The general overview is that most homes have done considerable work to increase defensible space. Those that have completed this work should continue to maintain those efforts and encourage others that have not yet addressed defensible space. Defensible space is diminished when fuel sources accumulate within the 30' minimum defensible space zone. Many homes have wood stacks up against the house, on a deck or have a wood shed/piles closer then 30' from the home which decreases defensible space around the home.

This home has incorporated many of the recommended Firewise principles to increase its survivability if exposed to a wildfire.

Recommendations -

Increasing defensible space to at least 30' around home will lead to a reduction in wildfire risk. To increase defensible space, residents need to reduce the overall amount of fuel around home including; wood piles, slash piles, pine needles and cones, and non-fire resistant trees, shrubs and landscape materials. Wood homes are at risk from radiant heat within 30' of walls, hence the minimum 30' defensible space number and the recommendation to remove large sources of heat from this zone. A non-flammable perimeter (eg., stone, pavers, concrete) of 1-5' can reduce ember ignition potential if maintained. Residents need to keep remaining vegetation lean, clean and green with regular maintenance. Residents should also be aware that loss of irrigation water can quickly turn moist, green plantings into dry, combustible fuel, especially if a homeowner is a part-time resident who may not be immediately aware of loss of irrigation water for their plantings. If water is limited, xeriscape landscape techniques are recommended. Future plant material used in landscaping should be fire resistant. Individual home assessments will be necessary to evaluate defensible space at each home. Move wood stacks to an open space 30' away from home during fire season. Try to avoid stacking fire wood under trees where possible so that a wood pile does not ignite trees. Ideally,

keep fire wood in a enclosed shed made out of fire resistant material 30’ away from home and outbuildings.

Score: 15

Topography

Topography can affect the spread of wildfire. Steep slopes, chimneys can affect the rate of wildfire spread.

Slope

Observations -

The area of the development is sloped down towards Goat Creek Road. There is a triangle of steep rocky slopes that far exceed 35% and Edelweiss has several sloped drainages that go through the community. The property elevation is approximately 2000 feet at Goat Creek rising to 2600 feet at Trillium Rd at the top of the community.

Recommendations -

Owners whose property backs up to the steepest slopes should be aware that burning material often rolls downhill during wildfire events. Efforts should be made to reduce the likelihood that any of this rolling material could contact the home or fuels that lead to the home. Drainages that are thick and overgrown can burn hot and move up slope. Property owners should be aware of fire movement and have a defensible space around the home. Homeowners who have not yet received an assessment, will require individual risk assessments to properly advise actions to mitigate this specific concern.

Score: 7

Additional Rating Factors

Topography That Adversely Affects Wildland Fire Behavior

Observations -

Fire moves quickly uphill and pre-heats fuels in front of it. The fact that the development is on a slope and in some cases, houses are built on or near a steep canyon will affect fire behavior.

Recommendations -

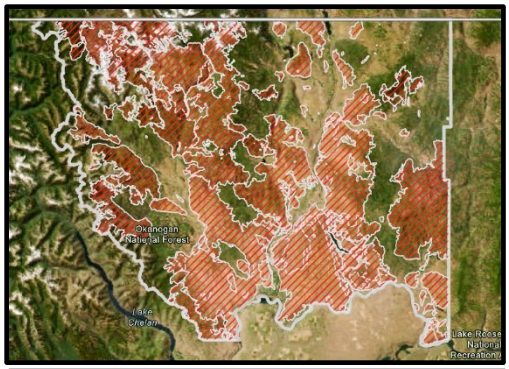
Increasing defensible space and hardening homes will lead to a reduction in wildfire risk. Encourage (or

require) that future homes be built with fire resistant material and set back away from a slope.

Score: 5

Area With History of High Fire Occurrence

Observations -
In Okanogan County humans are the leading cause of wildfire. Lightning represents about 30% of fire starts. With human caused wildfires, unattended debris burning is the leading cause of wildfire.



Previously burned areas are in red.

Recommendations -
Residents within can help prevent fire starts by being extra careful during fire season. Community members should follow forest protection rules and burn regulations. Washington State Department of Natural Resources regulates burning on private lands and can be contacted for information regarding pile size, required equipment, etc. Okanogan Fire District 6 can also provide guidance on appropriate, safe burning practices.

Score: 3

Area of Unusually Severe Fire Weather and Wind

Observations -
Residents report that moderate to strong winds (15-30mph) are fairly frequent. Winds can spread fire more quickly, and can also spread embers from nearby large fires. The location of the community in the valley bottom exposes it to winds that funnel up– and down valley depending on the time of day.

Recommendation -
The weather cannot be controlled. Unfortunately, major catastrophic fires quickly overwhelm local fire resources. By increasing home survivability, property owners within the community won't have to depend upon these resources. It is especially important to remove potential sources of ignitions from embers, which is the most common pathway to home ignitions during wildfires.

Score: 3

Separation of Adjacent Structures:
How close structures are can increase structure loss as one structure burns and ignites the structure next to it.

Observations -
The majority of lots in Edelweiss are small and residences are close together, along with outbuildings. A lack of separation increases risk because additional structures provide additional sources of fuel. These structures, should they ignite, will threaten additional homes and forested areas. Sheds and other similar structures can act as ladder fuel if positioned underneath trees.

Recommendation -
Residents should be aware of how close neighboring structures are when managing defensible spaces. Recommend new construction be placed away from the neighboring parcels' home to reduce the risk of radiant heat affecting multiple structures. Each homeowner needs to be aware of their garages, shops and other buildings on their property and maintain defensible space around each.

Score: 3

Roofing Material

Homes are often loss when their roof is ignited. Metal and composite roofing materials are both good choices for roofs.

Construction Material: Class A, B, or C

Observations -
The majority of roofing materials appeared to be metal or composition shingle within this community (Class A). However, there were a few homes and outbuildings noticed that have wood shake roofs.

Examples of a wood shake roof and needle accumulation.

Recommendations -
Continue to use non-combustible roofing material. Residents need to keep roofs and gutters clear of combustible materials such as pine needles. If a homeowner has a wood shake roof it is strongly advised that they update to noncombustible material. In the event of a fire, these buildings are at an increased risk of ignition. If this were to happen, the amount of embers and heat concentration could impact surrounding structures as well as require substantial amounts of emergency resources to suppress the structures on fire.
Score: 0

Existing Building Construction

The material the home is constructed with can affect the structure igniting from the fire.

Materials

Observations -
Homes and outbuildings within the community appear to be primarily constructed with wood siding and wood decks. Wood walls can be ignited by radiant heat at a distance of 30 feet or less.

This home utilizes stucco as opposed to wood siding susceptible to ember ignition.

Recommendations -
Avoid use of cedar siding materials. Encourage use of non-combustible siding in new construction or for re-siding projects and adjust architectural standards as needed. Enclosing openings under homes and decks will reduce the potential for firebrand ignitions. Screening off vents and other openings will prevent firebrands from entering the home. Screened porches and windows should use metal screen since fiberglass screen is not ember resistant. Stainless or galvanized steel is recommended, at a mesh size no larger than 1/8".

Score: 10

Setbacks from Slopes:
Homes on slopes of 30% and greater are at increased risk of being lost in a wildfire unless they are set back from the slope.

Observations -
Multiple homes were observed to be on steep slopes.

Recommendations -
See Topography section for recommendations for homes at the base of steep slopes.

Homes on steep slopes such as this need an increased non combustible zone to mitigate the slopes effect on fire behavior.

Score: 5

Available Fire Protection

Water Source Availability (On Site)

Observations -
The community has a substantial domestic water system with a few full size hydrants and smaller standpipes for fire service access. The water tank at the top of the Cassal Creek drainage is surrounded by forest and the road to the pump is narrow and steep. The Fawn Creek reservoir was not assessed.

Recommendations -
Protect the water tank structure in the same way as homes: from direct flame contact, radiant heat, and ember ignition. Identify the standpipes as an available water source for firefighting: consult with the local fire agencies on the best way to do this. Educate residents on the limitations of the water system during fire events. For example, if everyone tries to run their yard sprinklers at once during an event there would be an extensive strain on the system and deplete water levels rapidly.
Score: 10

Organized Response Resources

Observations -
Edelweiss community is located within the Okanogan Fire District 6 protection boundary. The closest station is in Mazama, approximately 4 miles from the development; however, this station is not staffed full time. While Fire District 6 has some paid staff, it is predominantly made up of volunteers.

Recommendation -
Continue to communicate with the local fire agencies about evacuation plans and fire preparedness within the community. Support the local fire district as a volunteer and/or donor.
Score: 2

Fixed Fire Protection

Observations -
Fixed fire protection that meets NFPA 13, 13R and 13D refers to interior fire sprinklers systems for structural protection from wildfire. Individual homes were not checked to see if they have interior sprinkler systems. In general most homes do not have interior sprinkler systems.

Recommendation -
No recommendation are given.
Score: 5

Utilities (Gas and Electric)

Observations -
Electrical lines in Edelweiss are underground. There are aboveground lines along Goat Creek Road, which can create an additional fire ignition hazard. Some individual homes have LPG tanks. Propane tanks have the potential to ignite structures and/or trees if the tank vents while embers or flames are present, creating a large flame that could ignite the structure and/or surrounding vegetation.

This propane is distanced properly from the home and has an adequate gravel base.

Recommendations -
LPG tanks should be located at least 30 feet from structures and have fuel breaks around the tanks to prevent direct flame contact during a wildfire.
Score: 3

Overall recommendations -

• Encourage property owners to create defensible space around their homes and/or reduce fuels on their property.
• Ensure that all residents and visitors to Edelweiss are aware of the wildfire risk and that they need to pay careful attention to fire hazards within the community and in the surrounding area. Create a guide for overnight guests in case of a fire.
• Encourage new construction to be built with fire resistant material, set back from slopes, and spaced out from neighboring parcels.
• Consider creating a map of available water supplies with details of flow and how are they charged to make available to the local fire department and Department of Natural Resource. Further make stand pipes and other water sources more visible for emergency personal.
• Add exit signs to assist emergency response vehicles, and visitors.

Total Scores for Community Sections:

Fawn Creek: 110 High
Upper Central: 78 High
Cassal Creek: 70 High
Goat Creek Bench: 94 High

Rating scale: <39 = Low Hazard; 40-69 = Moderate Hazard; 70-112 = High Hazard, >112 Extreme Hazard

Appendix A: Wildfire Hazard Assessment Forms

Residential Wildfire Hazard Assessment Form

Landowner / Community Name: Is this a reassessment? (circle) YES / NO	Qtr-Qtr / Sec / Town / Range	Prevention Officer
Edelweiss - Cassal Creek	Lat. / Long.	Date: May 16, 2024
Address	Waypoint ID	Resident Contact Made (circle): YES / No

Rams Compartment (circle): Cheney / Medhow / Spokane BIA; Chewelah / Mica; Colville BIA / Mt. Spokane / Tonasket; Curlew LK / Ninemile / Other: ____; Cusick / Northport; Huckleberry / Omak; Kettle / Orville; Lincoln / Springdale

A. Means of Access								
1. Ingress and egress								
Two or more roads in/out	0							
One road in/out	7	0						
2. Road width								
Greater than 24 feet	0							
Between 20 and 24 feet	2		2					
Less than 20 feet	4							
3. All-season road condition								
Surfaced, grade <5%	0							
Surfaced, grade >5%	2							
Non-surfaced, grade < 5%	2		2					
Non-surfaced, grade > 5%	5							
Other than all-season	7							
4. Fire service access								
<= 300 ft. with turnaround	0							
>= 300 ft. with turnaround	2							
<= 300 ft. no turnaround	4		4					
>= 300 ft. no turnaround	5							
5. Street signs								
Present (4 in. in size and reflective)	0							
Not present	5	0						
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models)								
1. Predominant vegetation								
Light	5							
Medium	10							
Heavy	20		10					
Slash	25							
Column 1 Total:		18						

2. Defensible space								
More than 100 ft.	1							
More than 71 – 100 ft.	3							
30 – 70 ft.	10							
Less than 30 ft.	25							
C. Topography								
1. Slope								
Less than 9%	1							
Between 10 – 20%	4							
Between 21 – 30%	7		4					
Between 31 – 40%	8							
Greater than 41%	10							
D. Additional Rating Factors								
1. Topography that adversely affects wildland fire behavior	0-5		3					
2. Area with history of higher fire occurrence	0-5		3					
3. Areas of unusually severe fire weather and wind	0-5		3					
4. Separation of adjacent structures	0-5		4					
E. Roofing Material								
1. Construction material								
Class A roof	0							
Class B roof	3		0					
Class C roof	15							
Non-rated	25							
F. Existing Building Construction								
1. Materials								
Noncombustible siding/deck	0							
Noncombustible siding/wood deck	5		10					
Combustible siding and deck	10							
Column 2 Total:		37						

A. Means of Access								1
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models)								5
C. Topography								1
D. Additional Rating Factors								3
E. Roofing Material								5
F. Existing Building Construction								10
G. Available Fire Protection								0
H. Utilities (Gas and Electric)								1
								3
								0
								5
								0
								5
								3
								5
								Column 3 Total: 15

Low Hazard: <39 Points; Moderate Hazard: 40 – 69 Points; High Hazard: 70 – 112 Points; Extreme Hazard ≥113 Points

Total Score	Risk Rating
70	High

NOTES:

Column 1	18
Column 2	37
Column 3	15
Total	70

Residential Wildfire Hazard Assessment Form

Landowner / Community Name:	Qtr-Qtr / Sec / Town / Range	Prevention Officer
Goat Creek Bench		
Is this a reassessment? (circle) (YES) NO	**Lat. / Long.**	**Date** May 16, 2024
Address Edelweiss	**Waypoint ID**	**Resident Contact Made (circle)** Yes | No

Rams Compartment (circle)

Cheney Chewelah Colville BIA Curlew LK Cusick Huckleberry Kettle Lincoln
(Methow) Mica Mt. Spokane Ninemile Northport Omak Orville Springdale
Spokane BIA Tonasket Other: _____

A. Means of Access			C. Topography			G. Available Fire Protection		
1. Ingress and egress			1. Slope			1. Water source availability (on site)		
Two or more roads in/out	0	0	Less than 9%	1		500 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000 ft apart.	0	
One road in/out	7		Between 10 – 20%	4		250 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000 ft. apart	1	
2. Road width			Between 21 – 30%	7	7	More than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hrs	3	10
Greater than 24 feet	0		Between 31 – 40%	8		Less than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hrs	5	
Between 20 and 24 feet	2	2	Greater than 41%	10		No hydrants available	10	
Less than 20 feet	4		D. Additional Rating Factors			2. Organized response resources		
3. All-season road condition			1. Topography that adversely affects wildland fire behavior	0-5	5	Station within 5 miles of structure	1	2
Surfaced, grade <5%	0		2. Area with history of higher fire occurrence	0-5	3	Station greater than 5 miles	3	
Surfaced, grade >5%	2		3. Areas of unusually severe fire weather and wind	0-5	3	3. Fixed fire protection		
Non-surfaced, grade < 5%	2	2	4. Separation of adjacent structures	0-5	3	Sprinkler system (NFPA 13, 13R, 13D)	0	5
Non-surfaced, grade > 5%	5		E. Roofing Material			None	5	
Other than all-season	7		1. Construction material			H. Utilities (Gas and Electric)		
4. Fire service access			Class A roof	0		All underground utilities	0	
< = 300 ft, with turnaround	0		Class B roof	3	0	One underground, one aboveground	3	3
> = 300 ft, with turnaround	2		Class C roof	15		All aboveground	5	
< = 300 ft, no turnaround	4	4	Non-rated	25		Column 3 Total:		25
> = 300 ft, no turnaround	5		F. Existing Building Construction			**Total Score**	94	
5. Street signs			1. Materials					
Present (4 in. in size and reflective)	0	0	Noncombustible siding/deck	0				
Not present	5		Noncombustible siding/wood deck	5	10	**Risk Rating**	High	
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models)			Combustible siding and deck	10				
1. Predominant vegetation			Non-rated	25				
Light	5		2. Defensible space			2. Setback from slopes >30%		
Medium	10	15	More than 100 ft.	1		More than 30 ft. to slope	1	
Heavy	20		More than 71 – 100 ft.	3	15	Less than 30 ft. to slope	5	5
Slash	25		30 – 70 ft.	10		Not applicable	0	
Column 1 Total:		23	Less than 30 ft.	25				
			Column 2 Total:		46			

Low Hazard: <39 Points; Moderate Hazard: 40 – 69 Points; High Hazard: 70 – 112 Points; Extreme Hazard ≥113 Points

NOTES:

Column 1	23
Column 2	46
Column 3	25
Total	94

Residential Wildfire Hazard Assessment Form

Landowner / Community Name:	Qtr-Qtr / Sec / Town / Range	Prevention Officer
Upper Central		
Is this a reassessment? (circle) YES NO	Lat. / Long.	Date: May 16, 2024
Address: Edelweiss	Waypoint ID	Resident Contact Made (circle): Yes | No

Rams Compartment (circle)

Cheney Chewelah Colville BIA Curlew LK Cusick Huckleberry Kettle Lincoln
(Methow) Mica Mt. Spokane Ninemile Northport Omak Orville Springdale
Spokane BIA Tonasket Other: _____

A. Means of Access			2. Defensible space			2. Setback from slopes >30%		
1. Ingress and egress			More than 100 ft.	1		More than 30 ft. to slope	1	
Two or more roads in/out	0	0	More than 71 – 100 ft.	3	10	Less than 30 ft. to slope	5	5
One road in/out	7		30 – 70 ft.	10		Not applicable	0	
2. Road width			Less than 30 ft.	25		**G. Available Fire Protection**		
Greater than 24 feet	0		**C. Topography**			1. Water source availability (on site)		
Between 20 and 24 feet	2	2	1. Slope			500 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000 ft apart.	0	
Less than 20 feet	4		Less than 9%	1		250 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000 ft. apart	1	
3. All-season road condition			Between 10 – 20%	4		More than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hrs	3	5
Surfaced, grade <5%	0		Between 21 – 30%	7	8	Less than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hrs	5	
Surfaced, grade >5%	2		Between 31 – 40%	8		No hydrants available	10	
Non-surfaced, grade < 5%	2	5	Greater than 41%	10		2. Organized response resources		
Non-surfaced, grade > 5%	5		**D. Additional Rating Factors**			Station within 5 miles of structure	1	2
Other than all-season	7		1. Topography that adversely affects wildland fire behavior	0-5	5	Station greater than 5 miles	3	
4. Fire service access			2. Area with history of higher fire occurrence	0-5	3	3. Fixed fire protection		
< = 300 ft, with turnaround	0		3. Areas of unusually severe fire weather and wind	0-5	3	Sprinkler system (NFPA 13, 13R, 13D)	0	5
> = 300 ft, with turnaround	2		4. Separation of adjacent structures	0-5	3	None	5	
< = 300 ft, no turnaround	4	4	**E. Roofing Material**			**H. Utilities (Gas and Electric)**		
> = 300 ft, no turnaround	5		1. Construction material			All underground utilities	0	
5. Street signs			Class A roof	0		One underground, one aboveground	3	3
Present (4 in. in size and reflective)	0	0	Class B roof	3	0	All aboveground	5	
Not present	5		Class C roof	15		Column 3 Total:		20
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models)			Non-rated	25		**Total Score**		78
1. Predominant vegetation			**F. Existing Building Construction**					
Light	5		1. Materials					
Medium	10	10	Noncombustible siding/deck	0				
Heavy	20		Noncombustible siding/wood deck	5	5	**Risk Rating**		High
Slash	25		Combustible siding and deck	10				
Column 1 Total:		21	Column 2 Total:		37			

Low Hazard: <39 Points; Moderate Hazard: 40 – 69 Points; High Hazard: 70 – 112 Points; Extreme Hazard ≥113 Points

NOTES:

Column 1	21
Column 2	37
Column 3	20
Total	78

Residential Wildfire Hazard Assessment Form

Landowner / Community Name:	Qtr-Qtr / Sec / Town / Range	Prevention Officer
Fawn Creek		
Is this a reassessment? (circle) (YES) NO	**Lat. / Long.**	**Date** May 16, 2024
Address	**Waypoint ID**	**Resident Contact Made (circle)** Yes | No
Edelweiss		

Rams Compartment (circle)

Cheney Chewelah Colville BIA Curlew LK Cusick Huckleberry Kettle Lincoln
(Methow) Mica Mt. Spokane Ninemile Northport Omak Orville Springdale
Spokane BIA Tonasket Other: _____

A. Means of Access			2. Defensible space			2. Setback from slopes >30%		
1. Ingress and egress			More than 100 ft.	1		More than 30 ft. to slope	1	
Two or more roads in/out	0	7	More than 71 – 100 ft.	3	10	Less than 30 ft. to slope	5	5
One road in/out	7		30 – 70 ft.	10		Not applicable	0	
2. Road width			Less than 30 ft.	25		**G. Available Fire Protection**		
Greater than 24 feet	0		**C. Topography**			1. Water source availability (on site)		
Between 20 and 24 feet	2	2	1. Slope			500 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000 ft apart.	0	
Less than 20 feet	4		Less than 9%	1		250 gpm pressurized hydrants < 1000 ft. apart	1	
3. All-season road condition			Between 10 – 20%	4		More than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hrs	3	10
Surfaced, grade <5%	0		Between 21 – 30%	7	8	Less than 250 gpm non-pressurized, 2 hrs	5	
Surfaced, grade >5%	2		Between 31 – 40%	8		No hydrants available	10	
Non-surfaced, grade < 5%	2		Greater than 41%	10		2. Organized response resources		
Non-surfaced, grade > 5%	5	5	**D. Additional Rating Factors**			Station within 5 miles of structure	1	
Other than all-season	7		1. Topography that adversely affects wildland fire behavior	0-5	5	Station greater than 5 miles	3	2
4. Fire service access			2. Area with history of higher fire occurrence	0-5	3	3. Fixed fire protection		
< = 300 ft, with turnaround	0		3. Areas of unusually severe fire weather and wind	0-5	3	Sprinkler system (NFPA 13, 13R, 13D)	0	
> = 300 ft, with turnaround	2	4	4. Separation of adjacent structures	0-5	3	None	5	5
< = 300 ft, no turnaround	4		**E. Roofing Material**			**H. Utilities (Gas and Electric)**		
> = 300 ft, no turnaround	5		1. Construction material			All underground utilities	0	
5. Street signs			Class A roof	0		One underground, one aboveground	3	3
Present (4 in. in size and reflective)	0	0	Class B roof	3	10	All aboveground	5	
Not present	5		Class C roof	15		Column 3 Total:		25
B. Vegetation (Fuel Models)			Non-rated	25		**Total Score**	110	
1. Predominant vegetation			**F. Existing Building Construction**					
Light	5		1. Materials					
Medium	10	15	Noncombustible siding/deck	0				
Heavy	20		Noncombustible siding/wood deck	5	10	**Risk Rating**	High	
Slash	25		Combustible siding and deck	10				
Column 1 Total:	33		Column 2 Total:	52				

Low Hazard: <39 Points; Moderate Hazard: 40 – 69 Points; High Hazard: 70 – 112 Points; Extreme Hazard ≥113 Points

NOTES:

Column 1	33
Column 2	52
Column 3	25
Total	110